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PRESIDENT's MESSAGE.

Washington City, December 3.

Yesterday at 12 o'clock the President of the United States communicated to both Houses of Congress the following

MESSAGE.

Fellow Citizens of the Senate and of the House of Representatives:

In performing my duty at the opening of your present session, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you again upon the prosperous condition of our beloved country. Divine Providence has favored us with general health, with rich rewards in the fields of agriculture and in every branch of labor, and with peace to cultivate and extend the various resources which employ the virtue and enterprise of our citizens. Let us trust that, in surveying a scene so flattering to our free institutions, our joint deliberations to preserve them may be crowned with success.

Our foreign relations continue, with but few exceptions, to maintain the favorable aspect which they bore in my last annual message, and promise to extend those advantages which the principles that regulate our intercourse with other nations are so well calculated to secure.

The question of the northeastern boundary is still pending with Great Britain, and the proposition made in accordance with the resolution of the Senate for the establishment of a line according to the treaty of 1783, has not been accepted by that government. Believing that every disposition is felt on both sides to adjust this perplexing question to the satisfaction of all the parties interested in it, the hope is yet indulged that it may be effected on the basis of that proposition.

With the governments of Austria, Russia, Prussia, Holland, Sweden and Denmark, the best understanding exists. Commerce, with all, is fostered and protected by reciprocal good will, under the sanction of liberal conventional or legal provisions.

In the midst of her internal difficulties, the Queen of Spain has ratified the convention for the payment of the claims of our citizens arising since 1819. It is in the course of execution on her part, and a copy of it is now laid before you for such legislation as may be found necessary to enable those interested to derive the benefits of it.

Yielding to the force of circumstances and to the wise councils of time and experience, that power has finally resolved no longer to occupy the unnatural position in which she stood to the new governments established in this hemisphere. I have the great satisfaction of stating to you that in preparing the way for the restoration of harmony between those who have sprung from the same ancestors, who are allied by common interests, profess the same religion, and speak the same language, the United States have been actively instrumental. Our efforts to effect this good work, will be persevered in while they are deemed useful to the parties, and our entire disinterestedness continues to be felt and understood. The act of Congress to countervail the discriminating duties levied to the prejudice of our navigation in Cuba and Porto Rico, has been transmitted to the minister of the United States at Madrid, to be communicated to the government of the Queen. No intelligence of its receipt has yet reached the department of state. If the present condition of the country permits the government to make a careful and enlarged examination of the interests of these important portions of its dominions, no doubt is entertained that their future intercourse with the United States will be placed upon a more just and liberal basis.

The Florida archives have not yet been selected and delivered. Recent orders have been sent to the agent of the United States at Havana, to return with all that he can obtain, so that they may be in Washington before the session of the Supreme Court, to be used in the legal questions there pending, to which the government is a party.

Internal tranquility is happily restored to Portugal. The distracted state of the country rendered unavoidable the postponement of a final payment of the just claims of our citizens. Our diplomatic relations will be soon resumed, and the long subsisting friendship with that power affords the strongest guarantee that the balance due will receive prompt attention.

The first instalment due under the convention of indemnity with the King of the Two Sicilies, has been duly received, and an offer has been made to extinguish the whole by a prompt payment—an offer I did not consider myself authorized to accept, as the indemnification provided is the exclusive property of individual citizens of the United States. The original adjustment of our claims, and the anxiety displayed to fulfil at once the stipulations made for the payment of them, are highly honorable to the government of the Two Sicilies. When it is recollected that they were the result of the injustice of an intrusive power, temporarily dominant in its territory, a repugnance to acknowledge and to pay which would have been neither unnatural nor unexpected, the circumstance cannot fail to exalt its character for justice and good faith in the eyes of all nations.

The treaty of amity and commerce between the United States and Belgium, brought to your notice in my last annual message, as sanctioned by the Senate, but the ratifications of which had not been exchanged, owing to a delay in its reception at Brussels and a subsequent absence of the Belgian minister of foreign affairs, has been, after mature deliberation, finally disavowed by that government as inconsistent with the powers and instruction given to their minister who negotiated it. The disavowal was entirely unexpected, as the liberal principles embodied in the convention, and which form the groundwork of the objections to it, were perfectly satisfactory to the Belgian representative, and were supposed to be not only within the powers granted, but expressly conformable to the instructions given to him. An offer, not yet accepted, has been made by Belgium to renew negotiations for a treaty less liberal in its provisions, on questions of general maritime law.

Our newly established relations with the Sublime Porte promise to be useful to our commerce and satisfactory in every respect to this government. Our intercourse with the Barbary Powers continues without important change, except that the present political state of Algiers has induced me to terminate the residence there of a salaried consul, and to substitute an ordinary consulate, to remain so long as the place continues in the possession of France. Our first treaty with one of these powers—the Emperor of Morocco—was formed in 1786, and was limited to fifty years. That period has almost expired. I shall take measures to renew it with the greater satisfaction, as its stipulations are just and liberal, and have been, with mutual fidelity and reciprocal advantage, scrupulously fulfilled.

Intestine dissensions have too frequently occurred to mar the prosperity, interrupt the commerce, and distract the governments of most of the nations of this hemisphere, which have seperated themselves from Spain. When a firm and permanent understanding with the parent country shall have produced a formal acknowledgment of their independence, and the idea of danger from that quarter can be no longer entertained, the friends of freedom expect that those countries, so favored by nature, will be distinguished for their love of justice and their devotion to those peaceable arts, the assiduous cultivation of which confers honor upon nations and gives value to human life. In the mean time I confidently hope, that the apprehensions entertained that some of the people of those luxuriant regions may be tempted, in a moment of unworthy distrust of their own capacity for the enjoyment of liberty, to commit the too common error of purchasing present repose by bestowing on some favorite leaders the fatal gift of irresponsible power, will not be realized. With all these governments, and with that of Brazil, no unexpected changes in our relations have occurred during the present year. Frequent causes of just complaint have arisen upon the part of the citizens of the United States—sometimes from the irregular action of the constituted subordinate authorities of the maritime regions, and sometimes from the leaders or partisans of those in arms against the established governments. In all cases representations have been made or will be made, and as soon as their political affairs are in a settled position, it is expected that our friendly remonstrances will be followed by adequate redress.

The government of Mexico made known in December last, the appointment of commissioners and a surveyor, on its part, to run, in conjunction with ours, the boundary line between its territories and the United States, and excused the delay for the reasons anticipated—the prevalence of civil war. The commissioners and surveyors not having met within the time stipulated by the treaty, a new arrangement became necessary, and our charge d' affaires was instructed, in January last, to negotiate, in Mexico, an article additional to the pre-existing treaty. This instruction was acknowledged, and no difficulty was apprehended in the accomplishment of that object. By information just received, that additional article to the treaty will be obtained, and transmitted to this country, as soon as it can receive the ratification of the Mexican Congress.

The re-union of the three states of New Granada, Venezuela and Equador, forming the Republic of Colombia, seems every day to become more improbable. The commissioners of the two first are understood to be now negotiating a just division of the obligations contracted by them when under one government. The civil war in Equador, it is believed, has prevented even the appointment of a commissioner on its part.

I propose, at an early day, to submit in the proper form, the appointment of a diplomatic agent to Venezuela. The importance of the commerce of that country to the United States, and the large claims of our citizens upon the government, arising before and since the division of Colombia, rendering it, in my judgment, improper longer to delay this step.

Our representatives to Central America, Peru, and Brazil, are either at, or on their way to, their respective posts.

From the Argentine Republic, from which a minister was expected to this government, nothing farther has been heard. Occasion has been taken, on the departure of a new consul to Buenos Ayres, to remind that government that its long delayed minister, whose appointment had been made known to us, had not arrived.

It becomes my unpleasant duty to inform you that this pacific and highly gratifying picture of our foreign relations, does not include those with France at this time. It is not possible that any government and people could be more sincerely desirous of conciliating a just and friendly intercourse with any nation, than are those of the United States with their ancient ally and friend. This disposition is founded, as well on the most grateful and honorable recollections associated with our struggle for independence, as upon a well grounded conviction that it is consonant with the true policy of both. The people of the United States could not, therefore, see without the deepest regret, even a temporary interruption of the friendly relations between the two countries—a regret which would, I am sure, be greatly aggravated, if there should turn out to be any reasonable ground for attributing such a result to any act of omission or commission on our part. I derive, therefore, the highest satisfaction from being able to assure you, that the whole course of this government has been characterized by a spirit so conciliatory and forbearing, as to make it impossible that our justice and moderation should be questioned, whatever may be the consequence of a longer perseverance, on the part of the French government, in her omission to satisfy the conceded claims of our citizens.

The history of the accumulated and unprovoked aggressions upon our commerce, committed by authority of the existing governments of France, between the years 1800 and 1817, has been rendered too painfully familiar to Americans to make its repetition either necessary or desirable. It will be sufficient here to remark, that there has, for many years, been scarcely a single administration of the French government by whom the justice and legality of the claims of our citizens to indemnity, were not, to a very considerable extent, admitted: and yet near a quarter of a century has been wasted in ineffectual negotiation to secure it.

Deeply sensible of the injurious effects resulting from this state of things upon the interests and character of both nations, I regard it as among my first duties to cause one more effort to be made to satisfy France, that a just and liberal settlement of our claims was as well due to her own honor as to their incontestible validity. The negotiation for this purpose was commenced with the late government of France, and was prosecuted with such great success, as to leave no reasonable ground to doubt that a settlement quite as liberal as that which was subsequently made, would have been effected, had not the revolution, by which the negotiation was cut off, taken place. The discussions were resumed with the present government, and the result showed that we were not wrong in supposing that an event by which the two governments were made to approach each other so much nearer in their political principles, and by which the motives for the most liberal and friendly intercourse were so greatly multiplied, could exercise no other than a salutary influence upon the negotiation. After the most deliberate and thorough examination of the whole subject, a treaty between the two governments was concluded and signed at Paris on the 4th of July 1831, by which it was stipulated that "the French government, in order to liberate itself from all the reclamations preferred against it by citizens of the United States, for unlawful seizures, captures, sequestrations, confiscations, or destruction of their vessels, cargoes, or other property, engages to pay a sum of twenty five millions of francs to the United States, who shall distribute it among those entitled in the manner and according to the rules it shall determine;" and it was also stipulated on the part of the French government, that this twenty-five millions of francs should "be paid at Paris in six annual instalments of four millions one hundred and sixty six thousand six hundred and sixty six francs and sixty six centimes each, into the hands of such person or persons as shall be authorized by the government of the United States to receive it." The first instalment to be paid "at the expiration of one year next following the exchange of the ratifications of this convention, and the others at successive intervals of a year, one after another, till the whole shall be paid. To the amount of each of the said instalments shall be added interest at four per centum thereupon, as upon the other instalments then remaining unpaid, the said interest to be computed from the day of the exchange of the present convention."

It was also stipulated on the part of the United States, for the purpose of being completely liberated from all the reclamations presented by France on behalf of its citizens, that the sum of one million five hundred thousand francs should be paid to the government of France, in six annual instalments, to be deducted out of the annual sums which France had agreed to pay, interest thereupon being in like manner computed from the day of the exchange of the ratifications. In addition to this stipulation, important advantages were secured to France by the following article, viz: "The wines of France, from and after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be admitted to consumption in the States of the Union, at duties which shall not exceed the following rates by the gallon, (such as it is used at present for wines in the United States,) to wit: six cents for red wines in casks; ten cents for white wines in casks, and twenty-two cents for wines of all sorts in bottles. The proportions existing between the duties on French wines thus reduced, and the general rates of the tariff which went into operation the first January, 1829, shall be maintained, in case the government of the United Sates should think proper to diminish these general rates in a new tariff.

In consideration of this stipulation, which shall be binding on the United States for ten years, the French government abandons the reclamations which it had formed in relation to the 8th article of the treaty of cession of Louisiana. It engages, moreover, to establish on the *long staple* cottons of the United States, which, after the exchange of the ratifications of the present convention, shall be brought directly thence to France by the vessels of the United States, or by French vessels, the same duties as on *short staple* cottons."

This treaty was duly ratified in the manner prescribed by the constitutions of both countries, and the ratification was exchanged at the City of Washington, on the 2d of February, 1832. On account of its commercial stipulations it was, in five days thereafter, laid before the Congress of the United States, which proceeded to enact such laws favorable to the commerce of France as were necessary to carry it into full execution; and France has, from that period to the present, been in the unrestricted enjoyment of the valuable privileges that were thus secured to her. The faith of the French nation having been thus solemnly pledged, through its constitutional organ, for the liquidation and ultimate payment of the long deferred claims of our citizens, as also for the adjustment of other points of great and reciprocal benefits to both countries, and the United States having with a fidelity and promptitude by which their conduct will, I trust, be always characterized, done every thing that was necessary to carry the treaty into full and fair effect on their part, counted, with the most perfect confidence, on equal fidelity and promptitud, on the part of the French Government. In this reasonable expectation, we have been, I regret to inform you, wholly disappointed. No legislative provision has beeen made by France for the execution of the treaty, either as respects the indemnity to be paid, or the commercial benefits to be secured to the United States, and the relations between the United States and that power, in consequence thereof, are placed in a situation threatening to interrupt the good understanding which has so long and so happily existed between the two nations.

Not only has the French government been thus wanting in the performance of the stipulations it has so solemnly entered into with the United States, but its omissions have been marked by circumstances which would seem to leave us without satisfactory evidences, that such performance will certainly take place at a future period. Advice of the exchange of ratifications reached Paris prior to the 8th of April, 1832. The French Chambers were then sitting, and continued in session until the 21st of that month, and although one instalment of the indemnity was payable on the 2d of February, 1833, one year after the exchange of ratifications, no application was made to the Chambers for the required appropriation, and in consequence of no appropriation having then been made, the draft of the United States government for that instalment, was dishonored by the minister of finance, and the United States thereby involved in much controversy. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 19th November, 1832, and continued until the 25th of April, 1833. Notwithstanding the omission to pay the first instalment had been made the subject of earnest remonstrance on our part, the treaty with the United States, and a bill making the necessary appropriation to execute it, were not laid before the Chamber of Deputies until the 6th of April, nearly five months after its meeting, and only nineteen days before the close of the session. The bill was read and referred to a committee, but there was no further action upon it. The next session of the Chambers commenced on the 26th of April, 1833, and continued until the 26th of June following. A new bill was introduced on the 11th of June, but nothing important was done in relation to it during the session. In the month of April, 1834, nearly three years after the signature of the treaty, the final action of the French Chambers upon the bill to carry the treaty into effect, was obtained, and resulted in a refusal of the necessary appropriations. The avowed grounds upon which the bill was rejected, are to be found in the published debates of that body, and no observations of mine can be necessary to satisfy Congress of their utter insufficiency. Although the gross amount of the claims of our citizens is probably greater than will be ultimately allowed by the commissioners, sufficient is, nevertheless, shown, to render it absolutely certain that the indemnity falls far short of the actual amount of our just claims, independently of the question of damages and interest for the detention. That the settlement involved a sacrifice in this respect was well known at the time—a sacrifice which was cheerfully acquiesced in by the different branches of the Federal government, whose action upon the treaty was required, from a sincere desire to avoid further collision upon this old and disturbing subject, and in the confident expectation that the general relations between the two countries would be improved thereby.

The refusal to vote the appropriation, the news of which was received from our minister in Paris about the 15th of May last, might have been considered the final determination of the French government not to execute the stipulations of the treaty, and would have justified an immediate communication of the facts to Congress, with a recommendation of such ultimate measures as the interest and honor of the United States might seem to require. But with the news of the refusal of the Chambers to make the appropriation, were conveyed the regrets of the King, and a declaration that a national vessel should be forthwith sent out, with instructions to the French minister to give the most ample explanations of the past, and the strongest assurances of the future. After a long passage the promised despatch vessel arrived. The pledges given by the French minister, upon receipt of his instructions, were, that as soon after the election of the new members as the charter would permit, the legislative Chambers of France should be called together, and the proposition for an appropriation laid before them; that all the constitutional powers of the King and his cabinet should be extended to accomplish the object; and that the result should be made known early enough to be communicated to Congress at the commencement of the present session. Relying upon these pledges, and not doubting that the acknowleged justice of our claims, the promised exertions of the King and his cabinet, and above all, that sacred regard for the national faith and honor for which the French character has been so distinguished, would secure an early execution of the treaty in all its parts, I did not deem it necessary to call the attention of Congress to the subject at its last session.

I regret to say that the pledges made through the minister of France have not been redeemed. The new Chambers met on the 31st July last, and although the subject of fulfilling treaties was alluded to in the speech from the throne, no attempt was made by the King or his cabinet to procure an appropriation to carry it into execution. The reasons given for this omission, although they might be considered sufficient in an ordinary case, are not consistent with the expectations founded upon the assurances given here, for there is no constitutional ob-

atacle to entering into legislative business at the first meeting of the Chambers. This point, however, might have been overlooked, had not the Chambers, instead of being called to meet at so early a day that the result of their deliberations might be communicated to me before the meeting of Congress, been prorogued to the 29th of the present month—a period so late that their decision can scarcely be made known to the present Congress prior to its dissolution. To avoid this delay, our minister in Paris, in virtue of the assurance given by the French minister in the U. States, stongly urged the convocation of the Chambers at an earlier day, but without success. It is proper to remark, however, that this refusal has been accompanied with the most positive assurances, on the part of the executive government of France, of their intention to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers.

The executive branch of this government has, as matters stand, exhausted all the authority upon the subject with which it is invested, and which it had any reason to believe could be beneficially employed.

The idea of acquiescing in the refusal to execute the treaty will not, I am confident, be for a moment entertained by any branch of this government; and further negotiation is equally out of the question.

If it shall be the pleasure of Congress to await the further action of the French Chambers, no further consideration of the subject will, at this session, probably be required at your hands. But if, from the original delay in asking for an appropriation, from the refusal of the Chambers to grant it when asked, from the omission to bring the subject before the Chambers at their last session, from the fact that, including that session, there have been five different occasions when the appropriation might have been made, and from the delay in convoking the Chambers until some weeks after the meeting of Congress, when it was well known that a communication of the whole subject to Congress at the last session was prevented by assurances that 'it should be disposed of before its present meeting, you should feel yourselves constrained to doubt whether it be the intention of the French government in all its branches to carry the treaty into effect, and think that such measures as the occasion may be deemed to call for should be now adopted, the important question arises what those measures shall be.

Our institutions are essentially pacific. Peace and friendly intercourse with all nations are as much the desire of our government as they are the interest of our people. But these objects are not to be permanently secured by surrendering the rights of our citizens, or permitting solemn treaties for their indemnity in cases of flagrant wrong to be abrogated or set aside.

It is undoubtedly in the power of Congress seriously to affect the agricultural and manufacturing interests of France, by the passage of laws relating to her trade with the United States. Her products, manufactures and tonnage, may be subjected to heavy duties in our ports, or all commercial intercourse with her may be suspended. But there are powerful, and to my mind conclusive objections to this mode of proceeding. We cannot embarrass or cut off the trade of France, without at the same time in some degree embarrassing or cutting off our own trade. The injury of such a warfare must fall, though unequally, upon our own citizens, and could not but impair the means of the government, and weaken that united sentiment in support of the rights and honor of the nation which must now pervade every bosom. Nor is it impossible that such a course of legislation would introduce once more into our national councils those disturbing questions in relation to the tariff of duties which have been so recently put to rest. Besides, by every measure adopted by the government of the United States with the view of injuring France, the clear perception of right which will induce our own people, and the rulers and people of all other nations, even of France herself, to pronounce our quarrel just, will be obscured, and the support rendered to us in a final resort to more decisive measures, will be more limited and equivocal. There is but one point in the controversy, and upon that the whole civilized world must pronounce France to be in the wrong. We insist that she shall pay us a sum of money, which she has acknowledged to be due; and of the justice of this demand, there can be but one opinion among mankind. True policy would seem to dictate that the question at issue should be kept thus disencumbered, and that not the slightest pretence should be given to France to persist in her refusal to make payment, by any acts on our part affecting the interests of her people. The question should be left as it is now, in such an attitude that when France fulfils her treaty stipulations, all controversy will be at an end.

It is my conviction, that the United States ought to insist on a prompt execution of the treaty, and in case it be refused, or long delayed, take redress into their own hands. After the delay on the part of France of a quarter of a century in acknowledging these claims by treaty, it is not to be tolerated that another quarter of a century is to be wasted in negotiating about the payment. The laws of nations provide a remedy for such occasions. It is a well-settled principle of the inter-national code, that where one nation owes another a liquidated debt, which it refuses or neglects to pay, the aggrieved party may seize on the property belonging to the other, its citizens or subjects, sufficient to pay the debt, without giving just cause of war. This remedy has been repeatedly resorted to, and recently by France herself, towards Portugal, under circumstances less unquestionable.

The time at which resort should be had to this or any other mode of redress, is a point to be decided by Congress. If an appropriation shall not be made by the French Chambers at their next session, it may justly be concluded that the government of France has finally determined to disregard its own solemn undertaking, and refuse to pay an acknowledged debt. In that event, every day's delay, on our part, will be a stain upon our national honor, as well as a denial of justice to our injured citizens. Prompt measures, when the refusal of France shall be complete, will not only be most honorable and just, but will have the best effect upon our national character.

Since France, in violation of the pledges given through her minister here, has delayed her final action so long that her decision will not probably be known in time to be communicated to this Congress, I recommend that a law be passed, authorizing reprisals upon French property, in case provision shall not be made for the payment of the debt at the approaching session of the French Chambers. Such a measure ought not to be considered by France as a menace. Her pride and power are two well known to expect any thing from her fears, and preclude the necessity of a declaration that nothing partaking of the character of intimidation is intended by us. She ought to look upon it as the evidence only of an inflexible determination on the part of the United States to insist on their rights. That government, by doing only what it has itself acknowledged to be just, will be able to spare the United States the necessity of taking redress into their own hands, and save the property of French citizens from that seizure and sequestration which American citizens so long endured without retaliation or redress. If she should continue to refuse that act of acknowledged justice, and in violation of the law of nations make reprisals on our part the occasion of hostilities against the United States, she would but add violence to injustice, and could not fail to expose herself to the just censure of civilized nations, and to the retributive judgments of Heaven.

Collision with France is the more to be regretted, on account of the position she occupies in Europe, in relation to liberal institutions. But in maintaining our national rights and honor, all governments are alike to us. If by a collision with France, in a case where she is clearly in the wrong, the march of liberal principles shall be impeded, the responsibility for that result, as well as every other, will rest on her own head.

Having submitted these considerations, it belongs to Congress to decide, whether, after what has taken place, it will still await the further action of the French Chambers, or now adopt such provisional measures as it may deem necessary and best adapted to protect the rights and maintain the honor of the country. Whatever that decision may be, it will be faithfully enforced by the executive, as far as he is authorized so to do.

According to the estimate of the Treasury Department, the revenue accruing, from all sources, during the present year, will amount to twenty millions six hundred and twenty four thousand seven hundred and seventeen dollars, which with the balance remaining in the treasury on the first of January last, of eleven millions seven hundred and two thousand nine hundred and five dollars, produces an aggregate of thirty two millions three hundred and twenty seven thousand six hundred and twenty-three dollars. The total expenditure during the year for all objects, including the public debt, is estimated at twenty-five millions five hundred and ninety one thousand three hundred and ninety dollars, which will leave a balance in the treasury on the first of January, 1835, of six millions seven hundred and thirty six thousand two hundred and thirty two dollars. In this balance, however, will be included about one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars of what was heretofore reported by the department as not effective.

Of former appropriations it is estimated that there will remain unexpended at the close of the year, eight millions two thousand nine hundred and twenty-five dollars, and that of this sum there will not be required more than five millions one hundred and forty one thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars, to accomplish the objects of all the current appropriations. Thus it appears that after satisfying all those appropriations, and after discharging the last item of our public debt, which will be done on the first of January next, there will remain unexpended in the treasury an effective balance of about four hundred and forty thousand dollars. That such should be the aspect of our finances is highly flattering to the industry and enterprise of our population, and auspicious of the wealth and prosperity which await the future cultivation of their growing resources. It is not deemed prudent, however, to recommend any change for the present in our impost rates, the effect of the gradual reduction now in progress in many of them not being sufficiently tested to guide us in determining the precise amount of revenue which they will produce.

Free from public debt, at peace with all the world, and with no complicated interests to consult in our intercouse with foreign powers, the present may be hailed as that epoch in our history the most favorable for the settlement of those principles in our domestic policy, which shall be best calculated to give stability to our Republic, and secure the blessings of freedom to our citizens. Among these principles, from our past experience, it cannot be doubted, that simplicity in the character of the federal government, and a rigid economy in its administration, should be regarded as fundamental and sacred. All must be sensible that the existence of the public debt, by rendering taxation necessary for its extinguishment, has increased the difficulties which are inseparable from every exercise of the taxing power; and that it was, in this respect a remote agent in producing those disturbing questions which grew out of the discussions relating to the tariff. If such has been the tendency of a debt incurred in the acquisition and maintenance of our national rights and liberties, the obligations of which all portions of the Union cheerfully acknowledged, it must be obvious, that whatever is calculated to increase the burdens of government without necessity, must be fatal to all our hopes of preserving its true character. While we are felicitating ourselves, therefore, upon the extinguishment of the national debt, and the prosperous state of our finances, let us not be tempted to depart from those sound maxims of public policy, which enjoin a just adaptation of the revenue to the expenditures that are consistent with a rigid economy, and an entire abstinence from all topics of legislation that are not clearly within the constitutional powers of the government, and suggested by the wants of the country. Properly regarded, under such a policy, every diminution of the public burdens arising from taxation, gives to individual enterprise increased power, and furnishes to all the members of our happy confederacy, new motives for patriotic affection and support. But above all, its most important effect will be found in its influence upon the character of the government, by confining its action to those objects which will be sure to secure to it the attachment and support of our fellow-citizens.

Circumstances make it my duty to call the attention of Congress to the Bank of the United States. Created for the convenience of the government, that institution has become the scourge of the people. Its interference to postpone the payment of a portion of the national debt, that it might retain the public money appropriated for that purpose to strengthen it in a political contest—the extraordinary extension and contraction of its accommodations to the community—its corrupt and partisan loans—its exclusion of the public directors from a knowledge of its most important proceedings—the unlimited authority conferred on the president to expend its funds in hiring writers, and procuring the execution of printing, and the use made of that authority—the retension of the pension money and books after the selection of new agents—the groundless claim to heavy damages, in consequence of the protest of the bill drawn on the French government, have, through various channels, been laid before Congress. Immediately after the close of the last session, the bank, through its president, announced its ability and readiness to abandon the system of unparalleled curtailment, and the interruption of domestic exchanges, which it had practised upon from the 1st of August, 1833, to the 30th June, 1834, and to extend its accommodations to the community. The grounds assumed in this announciation, amounted to an acknowledgement that the curtailment, in the extent to which it had been carried, was not necessary to the safety of the bank, and had been persisted in merely to induce Congress to grant the prayer of the bank in its inemorial relative to the removal of the deposites, and to give it a new charter.

They were substantially a confession that all the real distresses which individuals and the country had endured for the preceding six or eight months, had been needlessly produced by it, with the view of affecting, through the sufferings of the people, the legislative action of Congress. It is a subject of congratulation, that Congress and the country had the virtue and the firmness to bear the affliction; that the energies of our people soon found relief from this wanton tyranny, in vast importations of the precious metals from almost every part of the world; and that at the close of this tremendous effort to control our government, the Bank found itself powerless, and no longer able to loan out its surplus means. The community had learned to manage its affairs without its assistance, and trade had already found new auxiliaries; so that on the first of October last, the extraordinary spectacle was presented of a National Bank, more than one half of whose capital was either lying unproductive in its vaults, or in the hands of foreign bankers.

To the needless distresses brought on the country during the last session of Congress, has since been added the open seizure of the dividends on the public stock, to the amount of one hundred and seventy thousand and forty one dollars, under pretence of paying damages, cost, and interest, upon the protested French bill. This sum constituted a portion of the estimated revenues for the year 1834, upon which the appropriations made by Congress were based. It would as soon have been expected that our collectors would seize on the customs, or the receivers of our land offices on the moneys arising from the sale of public lands, under pretences of claims against the United States, as that the Bank would have retained the dividends. Indeed, if the principle be established that any one who chooses to set up a claim against the United States, may, without authority of law, seize on the public property or money wherever he can find it, to pay the claim, there will remain no assurance that our revenue will reach the treasury, or that it will be applied after the appropriation to the purposes designated in the law. The paymasters of our army, and the pursers of our navy, may, under like pretences, apply to their own use moneys appropriated to set in motion the public force, and in time of war leave the country without defence. This measure resorted to by the Bank is disorganizing and revolutionary, and if generally resorted to by private citizens, in like cases, would fill the land with anarchy and violence.

It is a constitutional provision, that "no money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." The palpable object of this provision is to prevent the expenditure of the public money, for any purpose whatever, which shall not have been first approved by the representatives of the people and the states in Congress assembled. It vests the power of declaring for what purposes the public money shall be expended, in the legislative department of the government, to the exclusion of the executive and judicial, and it is not within the constitutional authority of either of those departments, to pay it away without law, or to sanction its payment. According to this plain constitutional provision, the claim of the Bank can never be paid without an appropriation by act of Congress. But the Bank has never asked for an appropriation. It attempts to defeat the provision of the constitution, and obtain payment without an act of Congress. Instead of awaiting an appropriation passed by both Houses, and approved by the President, it makes an appropriation for itself, and invites an appeal to the judiciary to sanction it. That the money had not technically been paid into the treasury, does not affect the principle intended to be established by the constitution. The executive and judiciary have as little right to appropriate and expend the public money without authority of law, before it is placed to the credit of the treasurer, as to take it from the treasury. In the annual report of the Secretary of the treasury, and in his correspondence with the president of the Bank, and the opinions of the attorney general, accompanying it, you will find a further examination of the claims of the Bank, and the course it has pursued.

It seems due to the safety of the public funds remaining in that Bank, and to the honor of the American people, that measures be taken to separate the government entirely from an institution so mischievous to the public prosperity, and so regardless of the constitution and laws. By transferring the public deposites, by appointing other pension agents, as far as it had the power, by ordering the discontinuance of the receipt of Bank checks in payment of the public dues after the first day of January next, the executive has exerted all its lawful authority to sever the connexion between the government and this faithless corporation.

The high-handed career of this institution imposes upon the constitutional functionaries of this government, duties of the gravest and most imperative character—duties which they cannot avoid, and from which I trust there will be no inclination on the part of any of them to shrink. My own sense of them is most clear, as is also my readiness to discharge those which may rightfully fall on me. To continue any business relations with the Bank of the United States that may be avoided without a violation of the national faith, after that institution has set at open defiance the conceded right of the government to examine its affairs; after it has done all in its power to deride the public authority in other respects, and to bring it into disrepute at home and abroad; after it has attempted to defeat the clearly expressed will of the people by turning against them the immense power intrusted to its hands, and by involving a country otherwise peaceful, flourishing, and happy, in dissensions, embarrassment, and distress—would make the nation itself a party to the degradation so sedulously prepared for its public agents—and do much to destroy the confidence of mankind in popular governments, and to bring into contempt their authority and efficiency. In guarding against an evil of such magnitude, considerations of temporary convenience should be thrown out of the question, and we should be influenced by such motives only as look to the honor and preservation of the republican system. Deeply and solemnly impressed with the justice of these views, I feel it to be my duty to recommend to you, that a law be passed authorizing the sale of the public stock; that the provision of the charter requiring the receipt of the notes of the Bank in payment of public dues, shall, in accordance with the power reserved to Congress in the 14th section of the charter, be suspended until the Bank pays to the treasury the dividends withheld; and that all laws connecting the government or its officers with the Bank, directly or indirectly, be repealed; and that the institution be left hereafter to its own resources and means.

Events have satisfied my mind, and I think the minds of the American people, that the mischiefs and dangers which now flow from a National Bank far over balance all its advantages. The bold effort the present Bank has made to control the government, by the distresses it has wantonly produced, the violence of which it has been the occasion in one of our cities famed for its observance of law and order, are but premonitions of the fate which awaits the American people should they be deluded into a perpetuation of this institution, or the establishment of another like it. It is fervently hoped, that, thus admonished, those who have heretofore favored the establishment of a substitute for the present bank, will be induced to abandon it, as it is evidently better to incur any inconvenience that may be reasonably expected, than to concentrate the whole moneyed power of the republic in any form whatsoever, or under any restrictions.

Happily it is already illustrated that the agency of such an institution is not necessary to the fiscal operations of the government. The state banks are found fully adequate to the performance of all services which were required of the Bank of the United States, quite as promptly, and with the same cheapness. They have maintained themselves, and discharged all these duties, while the Bank of the United States was still powerful, and in the field as an open enemy; and it is not possible to conceive that they will find greater difficulties in their operations, when that enemy shall cease to exist.

The attention of Congress is earnestly invited to the regulation of the deposites in the state banks, by law. Although the power now exercised by the executive department in this behalf, is only such as was uniformly exerted through every administration from the origin of the government up to the establishment of the present bank, yet, it is one which is susceptible of regulation by law, and therefore, ought so to be regulated. The power of Congress to direct in what places the treasurer shall keep the moneys in the treasury, and to impose restrictions upon the executive authority, in relation to their custody and removal, is unlimited, and its exercise will rather be courted than discouraged by those public officers and agents on whom rests the responsibility for their safety. It is desirable that as little power as possible should be left to the president or secretary of the treasury over those institutions—which, being thus freed from executive influence, and without a common head to direct their operations, would have neither the temptation nor the ability to interfere in the political conflicts of the country. Not deriving their charters from the national authorities, they would never have those inducements to *meddle* in general elections, which have *led the* Bank of the United States to agitate and convulse the country for upwards of two years.

The progress of our gold coinage is creditable to the officers of the mint, and promises in a short period to furnish the country with a sound and portable currency, which will much diminish the inconvenience to travellers of the want of a general paper currency, should the state banks be incapable of furnishing it. Those institutions have already shown themselves competent to purchase and furnish domestic exchange for the convenience of trade, at reasonable rates, and not a doubt is entertained that, in a short period, all the wants of the country in bank accommodation and exchange, will be supplied as promptly and cheaply as they have heretofore been by the Bank of the United States. If the several states shall be induced gradually to reform their banking system, and prohibit the issue of all small notes, we shall, in a few years, have a currency as sound, and as little liable to fluctuations, as any other commercial country.

The report of the Secretary of War, together with the accompanying documents from the several bureaux of the department, will exhibit the situation of the various objects committed to its administration.

No event has occurred since your last session rendering necessary any movements of the army; with the exception of the expedition of the regiment of dragoons into the territory of the wandering and predatory tribes, inhabiting the western frontier and living adjacent to the Mexican boundary. These tribes have been heretofore known to us principally by their attacks upon our own citizens and upon other Indians entitled to the protection of the United States. It became necessary for the peace of the frontiers to check these habitual inroads, and I am happy to inform you that the object has been effected without the commission of any act of hostility. Col. Dodge, and the troops under his command, have acted with equal firmness and humanity, and an arrangement has been made with those Indians, which it is hoped will assure their permanent pacific relations with the United States and the other tribes of Indians upon that bor-

der. It is to be regretted that the prevalence of sickness in that quarter has deprived the country of a number of valuable lives, and particularly that General Leavenworth, an officer well known and esteemed for his gallant services in the late war, and for his subsequent good conduct, has fallen a victim to his zeal and exertions in the discharge of his duty.

The army is in a high state of discipline. Its moral condition, so far as that is known here, is good, and the various branches of the public service are carefully attended to. It is amply sufficient, under its present organization, for providing the necessary garrisons for the seaboard and for the defence of the internal frontier, and also for preserving the elements of military knowledge, and for keeping pace with those improvements which modern experience is continually making. And these objects appear to me to embrace all the legitimate purposes for which a permanent military force should be maintained in our country. The lessons of history teach us its danger, and the tendency which exists to an increase. This can be best met and averted by a just caution on the part of the public itself, and of those who represent them in Congress.

From the duties which devolve on the Engineer Department, and upon the Topographical Engineers, a different organization seems to be demanded by the public interest, and I recommend the subject to your consideration.

No important change has, during this season, taken place in the condition of the Indians. Arrangements are in progress for the removal of the Creeks, and will soon be for the removal of the Seminoles. I regret that the Cherokees east of the Mississippi have not yet determined, as a community, to remove. How long the personal causes which have heretofore retarded that ultimately inevitable measure, will continue to operate, I am unable to conjecture. It is certain, however, that delay will bring with it accumulated evils; which will render their condition more and more unpleasant. The experience of every year adds to the conviction, that emigration, and that alone, can preserve from destruction the remnant of the tribes yet living among us. The facility with which the necessaries of life are procured, and the treaty stipulations providing aid for the emigrant Indians in their agricultural pursuits, and in the important concern of education, and their removal from those causes which have heretofore depressed all and destroyed many of the tribes, cannot fail to stimulate their exertions and to reward their industry.

The two laws passed at the last session of Congress on the subject of Indian affairs, have been carried into effect, and detailed instructions for their administration have been given. It will be seen by the estimates for the present session, that a great reduction will take place in the expenditures of the department in consequence of these laws. And there is reason to believe that their operation will be salutary, and that the colonization of the Indians on the western frontier, together with a judicious system of administration, will still further reduce the expenses of this branch of the public service, and at the same time promote its usefulness and efficiency.

Circumstances have been recently developed, showing the existence of extensive frauds under the various laws granting pensions and gratuities for revolutionary services. It is impossible to estimate the amount which may have been thus fraudulently obtained from the national treasury. I am satisfied, however, it has been such as to justify a re-examination of the system, and the adoption of the necessary checks in its administration. All will agree, that the services and sufferings of the remnant of our revolutionary band should be fully compensated. But while this is done, every proper precaution should be taken to prevent the admission of fabricated and fraudulent claims. In the present mode of proceeding, the attestations and certificates of judicial officers of the various states, form a considerable portion of the checks which are interposed against the commission of frauds. These, however, have been, and may be, fabricated, and in such a way as to elude detection at the examining offices. And independently of this practical difficulty, it is ascertained that these documents are often loosely granted; sometimes, even, blank certificates have been issued; sometimes prepared papers have been signed without inquiry; and, in one instance at least, the seal of the court has been within reach of a person most interested in its improper application. It is obvious that, under such circumstances, no severity of administration can check the abuse of the law; and information has, from time to time, been communicated to the pension office, questioning or denying the right of persons placed on the pension list to the bounty of the country. Such cautions are always attended to, and examined. But a far more general investigation is called for. And I therefore recommend, in conformity with the suggestion of the Secretary of War, that an actual inspection should be made, in each state, into the circumstances and claims of every person now drawing a pension. The honest veteran has nothing to fear from such a scrutiny, while the fraudulent claimant will be detected, and the public treasury relieved to an amount, I have reason to believe, far greater than has heretofore been suspected. The details of such a plan could be so regulated as to interpose the necessary checks without any burthensome operation upon the pensioners. The objects should be two-fold.

1. To look into the original justice of the claims, so far as this can be done under a proper system of regulations, by an examination of the claimants themselves, and by inquiring, in the vicinity of their residence, into their history, and into the opinion entertained of their revolutionary services.

2. To ascertain, in all cases, whether the original claimant is living, and this by actual personal inspection.

This measure will, if adopted, be productive, I think, of the desired results, and I therefore recommend it to your consideration, with the further suggestion, that all payments should be suspended till the necessary reports are received.

It will be seen by a tabular statement annexed to the documents transmitted to Congress, that the appropriations for objects connected with the war department, made at the last session, for the service of the year 1834, excluding the permanent appropriation for the payment of military gratuities under the act of June 7, 1832, the appropriation of two hundred thousand dollars for arming and equipping the militia, and the appropriation of ten thousand dollars for the civilization of the Indians, which are not annually renewed, amounted to the sum of nine millions three thousand two hundred and sixty one dollars, and that the estimates of appropriations necessary for the same branches of service for the year 1835, amount to the sum of five millions seven hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and sixty four dollars, making a difference in the appropriations of the current year over the estimates of appropriations for the next, of three millions two hundred and twenty-four thousand two hundred and ninety-seven dollars.

The principal causes which have operated at this time to produce this great difference, are shown in the reports and documents, and in the detailed estimates. Some of these causes are accidental and temporary, while others are permanent, and, aided by a just course of administration, may continue to operate beneficially upon the public expenditures.

A just economy, expending where the public service requires, and withholding where it does not, is among the indispensable duties of the government.

(To be concluded in our next.)

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

Wednesday, December 3.

Mr. Montgomery, of Orange, from the committee on privileges and elections, reported favorably to the sitting member from Carteret. Report laid on the table.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Sawyer, a bill prohibiting lotteries.

Mr. Beard, a bill giving the County Courts of this state authority to abolish the offices of county trustee and treasurer of public buildings.

Thursday, December 4.

Mr. Wyche, from the committee on finance, made a detailed report on the state of the public treasury, which was read and transmitted to the other House.

Mr. W. also presented a communication from William S. Mhoon, esq. declining a re-election as treasurer.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, the committee on military affairs were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the militia laws, so as to abolish the present company muster system; and in lieu thereof, to make it the duty of commanding officers of regiments to review each company within his command twice a year, and at no other times but in the months of April, May, September and October, and for two successive days at each review; and to allow him a reasonable compensation therefor, which shall include the pay of musicians, where there are none belonging to the company, to be paid out of the funds received; also to exempt commandants of regiments from drilling officers preparatory to a general review, and make it the duty of the general to perform that service in person; and also, to make it the duty of sheriffs to collect militia fines.

On motion of Mr. Cooper, of Martin, the same committee were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the militia laws, as to compel captains to muster their companies at least four times in each year.

Friday, December 5.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart,

Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws against gaming, so as to increase the penalties for a violation thereof, by itinerant or professed gamblers, commonly called *blacklegs*, and those who afford them facilities in exhibiting their tables of hazard or other instruments of gaming; and also against keepers of houses of entertainment, and others who exhibit gaming tables or engage in gaming themselves, in their own houses; and that said committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of prohibiting unusual and barbarous sports, which have a tendency to corrupt the public mind.

Saturday, December 6.

Mr. Montgomery, of Hertford, presented the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table.

Resolved, That this legislature adjourn on Saturday, the 20th instant, sine die, and that the clerks make up the estimates.

On motion of Mr. Lockhart, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws in relation to guardians and wards, so as to restrict the trading with orphans, and to prohibit proceedings at law against them without notice to their guardians; and also of restricting the trading with minors generally.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill rewarding persons for taking up runaway slaves, the property of citizens of this state, beyond the boundaries of this state. Read the first time and ordered to be printed.

Monday, December 8

Mr. Cooper, of Martin, submitted a resolution for the appointment of a joint select committee, to inquire into the expediency of reducing the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, Treasurer and Comptroller. It was amended, on motion of Mr. Wilson, by inserting after the word "reducing," the words "or increasing," and was then adopted.

A number of private bills had their second reading.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 3.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from Edwin S. Smithwick, resigning his seat as a member of this House from the county of Martin. On motion of Mr. Outlaw, a writ of election was issued for the 11th inst. to supply the vacancy.

Mr. Graham presented a petition of sundry justices of the peace of Orange county, praying for the passage of a law authorizing fifteen justices of said county to perform all the acts which now require a majority of the whole number. Read and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a report from the commissioners for rebuilding the State Capitol, which was read and referred to the committee on public buildings.

Thursday, December 4.

Mr. Craige, on behalf of the select committee raised on that subject, reported a bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of North Carolina. Read, ordered to be printed, and made the order of the day for Thursday next.

A communication was received from Governor Swain, covering a report of the commissioners appointed to revise the public statute laws of this state. The communications were ordered to be printed, and to be referred to a select joint committee.

The house proceeded to the order of the day, and took up for consideration the political resolutions introduced some days ago by Mr. Potts. Mr. Barringer moved that they be laid on the table. This motion was advocated by the mover and Messrs. Craige, Manly and Clarke, and opposed by Messers. Haywood, Bragg and Potts. The ayes and noes were demanded, and stood for the motion 59—against it 70. Mr. Potts then took the floor in support of the resolutions, in a speech of considerable length. He was immediately followed by Mr. Craige, in reply, who gave way for a motion to adjourn, which was refused, but, after several times taking the ayes and noes, was finally agreed to.

Friday, December 5.

Benjamin Fitzrandolph, the member elect from Bladen county, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Amos Richardson, appeared and took his seat.

Mr. Daniel submitted a resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of so amending the law, as to authorize petitions for divorce to be filed in the Courts of Equity, and of giving to the judges of the Supreme and Superior Courts the power to issue writs of sequestration upon such petitions, and such other process as the rules of law may warrant in equity proceedings, and the facts may render necessary.

Mr. Outlaw, from the committee of privileges and elections, to whom was referred certain papers relating to the ineligibility of Robert Potter, made a report thereon affirming the right of the sitting member to his seat. The report was concurred in.

The House again proceeded to the consideration of the political resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. Craige concluded his remarks, and was followed by Mr. Fleming, who, though avowing himself a Jackson man, opposed the passage of the resolutions. He was succeeded by Mr. Guinn in favor of their adoption; by Mr. Manly, in opposition to them, and by Mr. Potter, in favor. Mr. Craige now moved an adjournment, which was decided in the negative—75 to 52. Mr. Henderson then delivered his views in opposition to the resolutions, and a motion for adjournment was carried by the casting vote of the speaker.

Saturday, December 6.

A communication was received from his excellency the Governor, on the subject of the unsold surveyed lands acquired by treaty from the Cherokee Indians, in which Governor Swain recommends that said lands be sold during the next year. The message was ordered to be printed, and referred to the committee on Cherokee lands.

The house entered upon the order of the day, and again took up the resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts. The debate was opened by Mr. Norcum, who opposed the passage of the resolutions. He was followed by Mr. Harris, on the opposite side of the question. Mr. R. H. Alexander replied, against the resolutions, and was followed by Mr. Daniel, in support of them, who occupied the floor until the house adjourned.

Monday, December 8

Mr. Dudley presented a memorial signed by John Waddell, in relation to the treatment of himself and fellow passengers by the authorities of Nassau, of one of the British Islands. Referred.

Mr. Dudley, from the committee on finance, reported a bill to amend the charter of the Bank of Cape Fear.

On motion of Mr. Clarke, the committee on finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the tax on circus companies.

The House again proceeded to the unfinished business of Saturday, being the resolutions heretofore submitted by Mr. Potts. Mr. McCleese moved that the resolutions lie on the table, which was lost, 58 voting in the affirmative, and 71 in the negative. Mr. Outlaw spoke against the resolutions, and Mr. Jordan in favor of them. Mr. Barringer then took the floor and spoke until the house adjourned.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Friday, December 12.

The second session of the twenty-third Congress of the United States was opened in the Capitol in the City of Washington on Monday the first instant, on which day a quorum of both houses appeared. Mr. Van Buren assumed his seat as President of the Senate, and Mr. Speaker Bell took the chair of the House of Representatives.

On Tuesday, the Message of the President was communicated to the two Houses. The great length of this document prevents our giving it entire this week; a large portion of it, however, will be found in our paper to-day. Coming from the Chief Magistrate, on the opening of our National Legislature, it is, as all similar documents are, an interesting paper, and we regret the necessity of dividing it, but the limited space in our columns renders it unavoidable.

The committe of the Senate on the Post Office and Post Roads, and the committee on the Public Lands, empowered to make examination relative to frauds in the sale of public lands, have been continued. Nothing of interest had occurred in either house. On Thursday they adjourned over to Monday, when it is probable the usual standing committees of the House will be announced.

Internal Improvement.—The committee, raised on this subject, have been instructed to take into consideration the expediency of directing the public treasurer to subscribe for, on the part of the state, *two-fifths* of the stock of any chartered Rail Road Company in the State, where *three-fifths* of said stock shall first have been subscribed by responsible individuals; and to borrow the necessary money for this purpose on the faith of the state. If the legislature will mature this proposition into a law, and pass the bill for taking the sense of the people on the convention question, they will at once check the tide of emigration which is literally depopulating our state. *Register.*

Our Public Domain.—The Lynchburg Virginian, after complimenting Governor's SWAIN'S Message very highly, has the following remark in relation to that part of his communication which treats of the public lands:

Gov. Swain speaks the word of soberness and truth. If the great national domain is to be given away, either to the states in which they lie, or to the emigrants whom the donation would tempt thither in swarms, it is evident that the *old* states must be doubly injured—1st, in being deprived of their just participation in the proceeds of the sales of the public lands, and 2dly, in the reduction of their population, who would be thus lured away, to augment the power and resources of the younger members of the confederacy, already growing with rapidity enough, without these adventitious advantages. The old states can never accede to the policy of the administration on this subject, without they become totally blind to, or regardless of, both their rights and interests."

On board the packet ship Havre, arrived at New York on Thursday evening from Havre, is Mr. Philip Kearney, bearer of despatches from the American Minister *Poulson's Adv.*

Saint Louis, (Missouri,) Nov. 18.

INDIAN MURDERS—AND PROBABLE WAR.

The steam boat Warrior arrived at this port on Saturday from Prairie du Chein. We are sorry to learn—as we do by her—that the Indians in that region have again been engaged in hostile acts, and that they portend a serious termination. A short time since a party of the Sacs and Foxes attacked a party, or lodge of the Menominees, upon Grant river, and killed three persons. The murderers were, however, (it was ascertained at Rock Island,) delivered up by Keokuk to a detachment of United States soldiers, under command of Capt. ——. They were put on board of the steam boat Winnebago, then ascending the Mississippi, for the purpose of being taken to a proper place for trial.

On the day previous to the arrival of the Warrier at Prairie du Chein, another massacre took place by a party of the same tribe of Indians. On an island about three miles above the Prairie, a lodge of Winnebagoes was established. It was occupied at the time by women and children only—the warriors being absent on a hunting excursion. Suddenly, the Sac and Fox party made their appearance before the lodge, fired into, tomahawked, and scalped ten of the inmates. But one of the Sac warriors lost his life, and that was by the hand of a Winnebago boy, about fifteen years of age. The youth was standing at the door of the lodge, between a younger brother and sister, when two of the warriors made their appearance and fired upon them. Recollecting, instantly, that an old gun remained in the lodge, loaded, he procured it, and awaited the return of the foe, who had retreated for the purpose of re-loading their guns. As soon as they appeared before him, he took deliberate aim at one of them, fired, and the bullet went through the heart of his enemy. He then escaped at the interior of the lodge, made his way for the river, swam it, and gave information of the massacre at Fort Crawford. A detachment of troops was immediately ordered out in pursuit of the murderers, but, as far as is known, without success. The Winnebagoes, it is said, had determined on retaliation, and their warriors were already collecting. Their foe, it is also known, are ready to receive them—having been recently arming and equipping themselves for fight. Towards the Winnebagoes, all parties of the Sacs and Foxes have an undying hatred. They view them as having been the cause, by their bad counsels, of all the calamities brought upon them by the late war, and as having acted a treacherous and infamous part at the termination of it. Many circumstances concur to make it more than probable that, should a conflict take place, it will be a long and bloody one. *Republican.*

The Petersburg Intelligencer states that the business of the Rail Road is increasing steadily. On Thursday last the locomotive engines arrived from the Roanoke with a formidable train of thirty-five cars, containing a load of 192,000 lbs. of tobacco, cotton and flour. This large burden was carried at the rate of ten miles an hour.

The Rhode Island Republican has the following paragsaph:

E. K. Avery.—We have just now learnt from a source entitled to credit, that Avery has made a full and unequivocal confession of the murder of Sarah Maria Cornell.

FOREIGN.

The French Ministry has been dissolved, but a new one had not been formed at the last advices from Paris.

The papers announce the death of the only son of Prince Frederick, of Holland. He was of course heir presumptive of the crown of that Kingdom.

Lisbon dates were to the 25th of October, to which time tranquility continued to prevail. Count Napier had retired from the Portuguese service, laden with titles and dignities, and a handsome pension to sustain them.

The contest in Spain retains its previous characteristic ferocity and insignificance. The General of Don Carlos had taken two Generals of the Queen's forces prisoners—and on the other hand, Mina having assumed the command of the royal army, the pretender found himself under the necessity of uniting with Zumale carreguy for greater security. The King of Naples is said to have recognized Don Carlos as King of Spain.

Bank Stock for Sale.

WILL be exposed to sale on Thursday the 8th of January next, before the store door of Richardson Nichols & Co., Ten Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock, the property of the late George M. Johnston, dec'd. The terms will be accommodating, and made known on the day of sale.

CHS. W. JOHNSTON, *Admr.*

December 12 51—

Negroes to Hire.

THE Negroes belonging to Richard Ashe, will be hired out for the ensuing year, before the Court House in Hillsborough, on the 27th instant.

ED. STRUDWICK, *Guardian.*

December 12. 51—

Negroes to Hire.

ON the Saturday after Christmas (the 27th December instant,) I will hire out for the ensuing year, ten or twelve Negroes, at the Court House in Hillsborough. Terms of hiring made known on that day.

WILLIAM CAIN, *Ex'r.*
of Wm. Cain, Senr. dec'd.

December 12. 51—

FOR RENT.

WILL be rented, at the Court House in Hillsborough, on the first day of January next, for the term of one year, the HOUSES and LOTS belonging to the heirs of William Lockhart, deceased.

At the same time three NEGRO GIRLS will be hired for the ensuing year.

WM. H. PHILLIPS. *Guardian.*

December 11. 51—3w

From the Salem Observer.

BISHOP GRISWOLD.—This venerable Bishop, now a resident of our town, whose pen and labors exhibit an uncommon instance of activity, energy and usefulness for one of his age, has now in the press a work entitled the "Book of Family Payer,"—the contents of which are pronounced, by those who have seen them, of a highly appropriate character, for the uses for which they are designed. The following beautiful Hymn occurs in the above work, and is an effusion from the venerable and beloved author's pen

A HYMN TO THY GOD OF CHRISTIANS.

Holy Father, great Creator,
Source of mercy, love and peace,
Deign to bless thy sinful creature,
Through the Saviour's righteousness;
Heavenly Father,
Through the Saviour, hear and bless.

Holy Jesus, Lord of Glory,
Whom angelic hosts proclaim,
Be with us who, here before thee,
Meet and worship in thy name,
Dear Redeemer,
In our hearts thy peace proclaim.

Holy Spirit, Sanctifier,
Come with unction from above,
Touch our hearts with sacred fire,
Fill them with the Saviour's love;
Source of Comfort,
Cheer us with the Saviour's love.

God the Lord, through every nation,
Let thy wonderous mercies shine;
In the song of thy salvation,
Every thongue with rapture join,
Great Jehovah,
Form our hearts, and make them thine.

From the Youth's Literary Gazette.

WONDERS OF THE MICROSCOPE.

Upon examining the edge of a very keen razor by the microscope, it appears as broad as the back part of a very thick knife; rough, uneven, full of notches and furrows, and so far from any thing like sharpness, that an instrument so blunt as this seemed to be, would not serve even to cleave wood.

An exceeding small needle being also examined, the point thereof appeared above a quarter of an inch in breadth, not round nor flat, but irregular and unequal, and the surface, though extremely smooth and bright to the naked eye, seemed full of ruggedness, holes and scratches. In short, it resembles an iron bar out of a smith's forge.

But a sting of a bee, viewed through the same instrument, showed every where a polish amazingly beautiful, without the least flaw, blemish or inequality; and ended in a point too fine to be discerned.

A small piece of exceedingly fine lawn appeared, the large distances of the holes between the threads, somewhat like a hurdle or lattice; and the threads themselves seemed somewhat coarser than yarn wherewith ropes are made for anchors.

Some Brussels lace worth five dollars a yard, looked as if it were made of a thick, tough, uneven hair line, entwisted, fastened or clotted together in a very inartful manner.

But a silkworm's web being examined appeared perfectly smooth and shining, every where equal, and as much finer than any thread the finest spinster in the world could make, as the smallest twine is finer than the thickest cable. A pod of this silk being wound off, was found to contain nine hundred and thirty yards; but it is proper to take notice, that as two threads are glued together by the worm through its whole length, it makes really double the above number, or eighteen hundred yards; which being weighed with the utmost exactness, were found no heavier than two grains and a half.—What an exquisite fineness was here! and yet this is nothing when compared to a web of a small spider, or even with the silk that issues from the mouth of this very worm when newly hatched from the egg.

Let us examine things with a good microscope, and we shall be immediately convinced that the utmost power of art is only a concealment of deformity, an imposition upon our want of sight; and that our admiration of it arises from our ignorance of what it really is.

This valuable discoverer of truch will prove the most boasted performance of art to be ill shaped, rugged and uneven, as if they were hewn with an axe, or struck out with a mallet and chissel; it will show bungling inequality, and imperfection in every part, and that the whole is disproportionate and monstrous. Our finest miniature paintings appeared before this instrument as mere daubings, plastered on with a trowel, and entirely void of beauty, either in the drawing or the coloring. Our most shining varnishes, our smoothest polishes, will be found to be mere roughness, full of gaps and flaws.

Peter Pindar.—Tom Paine once asserted in the presence of Peter, that the minority, in all deliberative bodies, ought at all times to govern the majority. Peter smiled. 'You grant me, that the proportion of men of sense to the ignorant, is not more than twenty or at most thirty, to a hundred; consequently, the majority of mankind are prone to error; and if we would act rightly, we ought to be guided by the sense of the minority.'

Peter, who had listened with great seeming attention, now mildly replied. 'I will not say but your arguments are cogent, though not entirely convincing. As it is rather a subject out of my line, I will not attempt to argue the point, but merely hold the negative of your proposition and leave it to the good company which is right.' 'Agreed,' said Paine, who saw himself surrounded by his admirers. 'Well gentlemen,' said Peter, with all the gravity of a speaker of the House of Commons, 'you that are of opinion that the minority, in all deliberative bodies, ought in all cases to govern the majority, please to rise in the affirmative.' Paine immediately stood up himself, and as he had foreseen, the company all arose in his favor. 'Then I rise in the negative,' cried Peter, 'I am the wise minority, who ought in all cases to govern your ignorant majority; and consequently upon your own principles, I carry the vote, let it be recorded.'

This unexpected manœuvre raised a hearty laugh, Paine retired from the presence of triumphant wit, mortified at being foiled by his own weapons.

Vt Free Press.

A New Excuse.—A subscriber called at our office last week, and requested us to discontinue his paper. Being a little curious to know the reason, we made free to ax the question, why he quit us. "Because," said he, "there is so much in the rotted thing that I can't read it all, and I always miss the best news by not knowing where to begin." "Well, friend," we replied, putting on one of our best looks, "suppose we send you half a sheet for the next year." He paused a moment, and then replied: "That will do, you may hoove on a spell longer."

Salt River Journal.

ORIGINAL ANECDOTE.—*A new Definition.*—A young lady being lately on an examination as to her proficiency in the science of Grammar, was asked why the noun *bachelor* is singular, replied with great apparent candor, "Because it is very singular that they don't get *married*."

Petticoat Government.—The ladies of DeKalb county, Georgia, have held a *State Rights* meeting. The Editor of the Salt River Journal, (Mo.) says—"Their toasts indicate that they go the whole *sow* for the State Rights party." The number convened was near one thousand.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE examination will be on the 19th and 20th inst. The next Session will commence on the 15th of January.

WM. J. BINGHAM, *Principal.*

December 5. 50—3w

☞ The Raleigh Register and Star will insert the above three times.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber conceives himself indebted to the Heirs at Law of Thomas Roundtree, deceased, for the rent of land, hereby gives notice that he is ready to pay the same to any person legally authorized to receive it.

WILLIAM BOWLS.

November 28. 1834. 49—3w

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the subscriber at the present term of Orange County Court, on the estate of Dr. John Allen, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present the same within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, *Adm'x.*

PUBLIC SALE.

ON the 15th day of next month, I shall proceed to sell, on a credit of nine months, at the late residence of Dr. John Allen, the residue of his property, consisting of

MEDICINES, Medical and other Books,

and many other artlcies.

Bond with approved security required.

MARTHA A. ALLEN, *Adm'x.*

November 25. 49—3w

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 15th day of December next, I shall proceed to sell, at the late residence of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, on a credit of twelve months, all his perishable property, among which are

a fine Stock of Horses, Cattle and Hogs, Corn, Wheat, Oats and Fodder, a Road Wagon, Gigg, &c.

Bond with approved security will be required.

HENDERSON OWEN, *Admr.*

November 25. 49—

☞ NOTICE. ☜

THE subscriber respectfully requests those who are indebted to him previous to his copartnership with John Huntington, to call and pay. The accounts and notes are generally small, and if not paid by the first of January next, they will be put into the hands of Mr. Wm. Nelson for collection.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

November 25 49—

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are requested to make immediate payment to DR. E. STRUDWICK, who is my agent.

WM. F. STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

UNION HOTEL,

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

MARY A. PALMER & SON,

LATE proprietors of the "Travellers' Inn," respectfully inform their former customers and the public, that they have purchased from Col. Samuel Cliffe that large and commodious establishment known as the

"UNION HOTEL,"

in the town of HILLSBOROUGH, and that in future it will be conducted by them. Having thus located themselves, permanently, every exertion will be made to promote the comfort and convenience of those who may favor them with their custom. Their charges will be moderate and suited to the times. The line of Stages passing through Hillsborough stop at their House, where seats can be taken. They hope, by rendering themselves deserving by their attention to their business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

MARY A. PALMER,
JAMES M. PALMER.

November 9th. 47—

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

LATIMER & BARKER

HAVE the pleasure of again announcing to the public, that they are receiving from the New York and Philadelphia markets a new supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

which renders their assortment inferior to none.

The following comprises a part of their stock, viz.

Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Queensware, Hardware and Cuttlery, Hats, Shoes, Bonnets, &c.

In addition to their present stock, they will constantly be receiving new supplies; all of which will, as usual, be sold low *for the needful*. Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon them, they solicit a continuance of the same.

October 15. 43—

Dr. Washington Dorsey,

HAS located himself in Hillsborough, and respectfully offers his professional services to the inhabitants of the town and surrounding country, and asks a share of their patronage.

He may be found at his office, (the former store house of Mr. David Yarbrough) on the public square, or at his dwelling house just in the rear of the same.

November 11. 47—8w

WANTED,

A FIRST RATE **Journeyman Blacksmith,** and two **Apprentices.** Apply to

WM. D. KIRKSEY

Chapel Hill, October 28. 45—

NEW WATCHES, Jewellery and Fancy Articles.

HUNTINGTON & LYNCH

RESPECTFULLY announce to their friends and the public generally, that they have formed a copartnership in the above mentioned business, and have just received an elegant assortment, consisting in part of the following:

Gentlemen's Gold Levers, plain and extra jewelled,
Ladies' ditto,
Gold Duplex, Horizontal & Lepine Watches,
Silver Levers, English and French Watches,
Long linked Gold Watch Chains,
Cubal Neck Chains,
Fine Gold Guard Chains,
Gold Seals and Keys,
Miniature Cases,
A rich assortment of Breast Pins, Finger Rings and Ear Rings,
Small Miniature Paintings on Ivory, and Enamelled Paintings,
Silver Plate,
Silver Everpointed Pencil Cases,
Spectacles, assorted, Silver and Steel,
Butter Knives,
Coral, assorted,
Silver, Steel and Gilt Chains and Keys,
Shell and Tin Music Boxes,
Bead Bags and Purses,
Fine Knives and Razors,
Clocks Time Pieces, &c. &c.

Being permanently located in Hillsborough, and having a fresh and large supply of Watch Materials, they are prepared to repair Watches of any description, in the best and most durable manner, and will warrant watches repaired in every case 12 months.

Orders punctually attended to.

JOHN HUNTINGTON,
LEMUEL LYNCH.

Octocer 22d. 44—

Plantation For Sale.

THE PLANTATION be longing to the Rev. John Witherspoon, and on which he lately resided, about one mile and a quarter from town, is offered for sale. The Plantation contains about six hundred acres, is very pleasantly situated, has on it a very good Dwelling House, and all necessary Out Houses, and some very good meadow. Persons desirous of purchasing can view the premises. For terms apply to

EDMUND STRUDWICK.

November 4. 46—

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS my wife Rhoda Bowers, left my bed and board about two years ago, without any provocation on my part, and has since, as I have every reason to believe, lived in adultery; This is therefore to caution the public and all manner of persons from trading with or crediting her on my account, as I am determined not to pay any debt whatsoever of her contracting from and after the time she separated herself from me.

JOHN B. BOWERS.

November 26. 49—3wp

MORE THAN 25 Thousand Dollars Worth of GOODS, SELLING at COST.

THE Subscriber contemplating a new arrangement in business, at his old stand in *CHAPEL HILL*, has determined to SELL AT COST, without reserve, his *Entire Stock of GOODS*, amounting to more than *TWENTY FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS*, embracing a great variety and very general assortment of *FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC*

DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hardware, Cuttlery, Glassware, Crockery,

and many other articles.

The whole Stock is mostly of recent purchases, and is rendered seasonable and complete, by his late *Fall Supply, which he is now receiving* from the North. Those in want of Goods will find this a very favorable opportunity for procuring *bargains*. The public are respectfully invited to call.

TERMS: *Cash*, or good Notes, which will be taken only at a discount

BENTON UTLEY.

Chapel Hill, December 5. 50—6w

☞ *NOTICE.* ☜

THE subscribers having qualified at November term of Orange County Court 1834, as administrators to the estate of SEBURN LYNCH, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to the said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the said estate to present them properly autenticated within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery

THOMAS LYNCH, } *Adm'rs.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, }

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Wednesday the 17th inst. at the late residence of Seburn Lynch, deceased, in the Hawfields, will be sold at public sale, on a credit of nine months, all the personal property of the deceased, consisting of

HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE,

Farming Tools, Smith's Tools, Horses, Hogs, Mules, and Cows, a Wagon and a Gig, Corn, Fodder, &c.

Purchasers will be required to give bond with approved security.

THOMAS LYNCH, } *Adm'rs.*
LEMUEL LYNCH, }

December 2. 50—

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having qualified as administrator of Zachariah Herndon, deceased, at the late Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Orange County; he hereby requests all persons indebted to the estate of said Herndon to make immediate payment, and all those having claims against said estate are required to present the same within the time prescribed by law, otherwise this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

HENDERSON OWEN, *Adm'r.*

December 5. 50—3w

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the last term of Orange County Court, administration upon the estate of the late GEORGE M. JOHNSTON, deceased, was granted to the subscriber. All persons having claims against said estate are required to present them, and all persons indebted are requested to make payment. This notice is given that the law in either case may be complied with.

Notice is further given, that a SALE of some FURNITURE of the said deceased will take place at the mill of the subscriber, on the 24th day of December instant, 1834.

CHAS. W. JOHNSTON, *Adm'r.*

December 5. 50—3w

SPLENDID SCHEME!!!

NORTH-CAROLINA
STATE LOTTERY.
6th CLASS, FOR 1834.

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh, *On Tuesday the 30th of December* 1834.

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System

Stevenson & Points,
Managers.

CAPITAL PRIZE, { **$7,000!**

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$7,000	is	$7,000
1 Prize of	4,000	is	4,000
1 Prize of	3,000	is	3,000
1 Prize of	2,000	is	2,000
10 Prizes of	1,000	is	10,900
10 Prizes of	500	is	5,000
10 Prizes of	300	is	3,000
15 Prizes of	200	is	3,000
50 Prizes of	100	is	5,000
100 Prizes of	50	is	5,000
135 Prizes of	30	is	4,050
200 Prizes of	20	is	4,000
330 Prizes of	15	is	4,950
6,000 Prizes of	10	is	60,000
6,000 Prizes of	6	is	36,000
6,000 Prizes of	4	is	24,000
18,864 Prizes, amounting to			$180,000

Whole Tickets, . . $4
Halves, ... 2
Quarters, ... 1

☞ Tickets to be had of
ALLEN PARKS, *Agent*,
HILLSBOROUGH, NORTH CAROLINA.

December 6 50—

PROSPECTUS OF TWO NEW VOLUMES OF

WALDIE'S LIBRARY FOR 1835.

THE "Select Circulating Library" has been for some time fairly classed amongst the established periodical publications of the country having obtained a credit and circulation unprecedented, when the price is considered; this certainly, by allowing greater freedom to our efforts, is calculated to render them at once strenuous and more effectual. The object of Waldie's Library had in view, was the dissemination of good new books every where, at the cheapest possible rate, and experience has proved that *a year's subscription will pay for* ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY SIX DOLLARS worth of books at the London prices.

New and enlarged type. Volume 5, to be commenced early in January 1835, will be printed with new and enlarged type, rendering the work free from any objection that may have been made by persons of weak eyes.

The Journal of Belles Lettres, printed on the cover, will be continued without any change. It contains every week, reviews and extracts from the newest and best books as they come from the press; literary intelligence from all parts of the world, and a register of the new publications of England and America, being the earliest vehicle to disseminate such information, and by the perusal of which, a person, however remote from the marts of books, may keep pace with the times.

As it is usual to wish in behalf of a son, that he may prove a better man than his father, so we, without meaning any particular reflection on our former volumes, received with such distinguished favor, hope and trust that our future may surpass them; for experience ought always to produce improvement, more especially when, as in our case, it lessens the number of difficulties we had to encounter in the outset.

The objects the "Library" had in view were fully detailed in the prospectus, the following extracts from that introductory paper, will prove the spirit of that liberality in which the work was undertaken, and also that we have had no occasion to deviate from the original plan.

Extracts from the original Prospectus.

In presenting to the public a periodical, entirely new in its character, it will be expected that the publisher should describe his plan, and the objects he hopes to accomplish.

There is growing up in the United States a numerous population, with literary tastes, who are scattered over a large space, and who distant from the localities whence books and literary information emanate, feel themselves at a great loss for that mental food which education has fitted them to enjoy. Books are cheap in our principal cities, but in the interior they cannot be procured as soon as published, nor without considerable expense. To supply this desideratum is the design of the present undertaking, *the chief object of which emphatically is, to make good reading cheaper and to put it in a form that will bring it to every man's door.*

Books cannot be sent by mail, while the "Select Circulating Library" may be received at the most distant post office in the Union in from fifteen to twenty five days after it is published, at a little more expense than newspaper postage; or in other words before a book could be bound in Philadelphia, our subscribers in the most distant states may be perusing it in their parlours.

To elucidate the advantages of the "Select Circulating Library" such as we propose, it is only necessary to compare it with some other publications. Take the Waverly novels for example; the *Chronicles of the Canongate* occupy two volumes, which are sold at $1.25 to $1.50. The whole would be readily contained in five numbers of this periodical, at an expense of fifty cents, postage included! So that more than three times the quantity of literary matter can be supplied for the same money by adopting the newspaper course of circulation. But we consider transmition by mail, and the early receipt of new books, as a most distinguishing feature of the publication. Distant subscribers will be placed on a footing with those nearer at hand, and will be supplied at *their own homes* with equal to about *Fifty Volumes* of the common London novel size for *Five Dollars!*

Arrangements have been made to receive from London an early copy of every new book printed either in that mart of talent or in Edinburgh, together with the periodical literature of Great Britain. From the former we shall select the *Novels, Memoirs, Tales, Travels, Sketches, Biography, &c.* and publish them with as much rapidity and accuracy as an extensive printing office will admit. From the latter, such literary intelligence will regularly be culled, as will prove interesting and entertaining to the lover of knowledge, and *science, and literature*, and novelty. Good standard novels, and other works, now out of print, may also occasionally be re-produced in our columns.

The publisher confidently assures the heads of families, that they need have no dread of introducing the "Select Circulating Library" into their domestic circle, as the gentleman who has undertaken the Editorial duties, to literary tastes and habits adds a due sense of the responsibility he assumes in catering for an extended and moral community, and of the consequences, detrimental or otherwise, that will follow the dissemination of noxious or mental ailment. His situation and engagements afford him peculiar advantages and facilities for the selection of books. These, with the additional channels created by agencies at London, Liverpool and Edinburgh, warrant the proprietor in guaranteeing a faithful execution of the literary department.

It would be supererogatory to dilate on the general advantages and conveniences which such a sublication presents to people of literary pursuits wherever located, but more particularly to those who reside in retired situations—they are so obvious that the first glance cannot fail to flash conviction of its eligibility.

TERMS.

"The Selent Circulating Library" is printed weekly on a double medium sheet of fine paper of sixteen pages with three columns on each, and mailed with great care so as to carry with perfect safety to the most distant post office.

It is printed and finished with the same care and accuracy as book work. The whole forty-two numbers form two volumes well worth preservation, of 416 pages each, equal in quantity to 1200 pages, or three volumes, of Rees's Cyclopædia. Each volume is accompanied with a Title-page and Index.

The price is *Five Dollars* for fifty-two numbers of sixteen pages each,—a price at which it cannot be afforded unless extensively patronised. ☞ *Payment at all times in advance.*

Agents who procure five subscribers, shall have a receipt in full by remitting the publisher $20, and a proportionate compensation for a larger number. This arrangement is made to increase the circulation to an extent which will make it an object to pay agents liberally. *Clubs of five individuals may thus procure the work for* $4 00, *by uniting in their remittances.*

Subscribers, living near agents, may pay their subscriptions to them, those otherwise situated may remit the amount to the subscriber at his expense, if payment be made in money at par in Philadelphia. Our arrangements are all made for the fulfilment of our part of the contract.

Subscribers' names should be immediately forwarded, in order that the publisher may know how many to print of the forthcoming volumes.

ADAM WALDIE,
No. 207, Chesnut street, basement story of Mrs. Seward's Philadelphia House.
Philadelphia, December 1834. 50—

***BLANKS** for sale at this Office.*